United Nations S/AC.49/2017/2

Security Council

Distr.: General
31 January 2017
English
Original: Spanish

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 25 January 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report on measures taken by the Government of Peru to implement resolution 2270 (2016) (see annex).

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

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Annex to the note verbale of 25 January 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Peru on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016)

Peru is a nation committed to the efforts of the United Nations to strengthen international peace and security. Consequently, it believes that global problems require coordinated actions and multilateral solutions, in a framework of respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including international human rights law.

Peru, a country with a long tradition of promoting disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, advocates a process of general and complete disarmament under effective international control and is a party to all related international regimes, which are its highest foreign policy priority.

In one example of its commitment to the promotion of general disarmament with a view to strengthening international security, in 2016 Peru sponsored the draft resolution entitled "Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations" in the First Committee of the General Assembly. That initiative, presented by Austria, Brazil, Ireland, Mexico, Nigeria and South Africa, reflected the recommendations of the Open-ended Working Group on nuclear disarmament convened under General Assembly resolution 70/33 — sponsored by Peru — to create a forum for discussions on nuclear disarmament matters, including the discussion of a viable way to move towards disarmament, through measures to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons, and expressly mentioned the need to begin negotiating a legally binding instrument regulating the prohibition and later elimination of nuclear weapons.

Peru is a party to the following international instruments, among others:

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, adopted on 1 July 1968, ratified by Peru on 3 March 1970 and in force since 5 March 1970.

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), adopted on 14 February 1967 and in force in Peru since 4 March 1969.

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, ratification instrument deposited on 29 May 2009.

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted by Legislative Decision No. 26376 of 28 October 1994 and in force in Peru since 10 February 1995.

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, signed by the Government of Peru on 25 September 1996 and adopted by the National Congress at its session on 25 September 1997. The ratification instrument was deposited on 12 November 1997. Not in force.

Chemical Weapons Convention, ratification instrument deposited on 20 July 1995.

Biological Weapons Convention, ratification instrument deposited on 5 June 1985.

1925 Geneva Protocol, instrument of accession deposited on 21 May 1985.

Peru supports the resolutions of the Security Council and urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and immediately cease all related activities; and abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes. In that regard, the Government of Peru has condemned the nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea because it believes that they seriously threaten international peace and security and directly violate that country's international disarmament and non-proliferation obligations, including under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Pursuant to Supreme Decree No. 016-2007-RE on the publication of Security Council resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, Ministerial Decision No. 0392/2016-RE provided for the publication of the substantive summary of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016) on the non-proliferation of weapons and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Peru has been actively participating in various international forums to strengthen the international regulatory framework for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

To ensure implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and to improve domestic regulations in effect, on 13 July 2016 the Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Private Pension Fund Administrators adopted Decision No. 3862-2016, regulating the mechanisms and procedures permitting the Financial Intelligence Unit of Peru to freeze administratively the funds or other assets of individuals or entities associated with terrorism or its financing, and those of individuals or entities associated with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and its financing, identified pursuant to Security Council resolutions, with special reference to the resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including their follow-up resolutions.

In that regard, the Financial Intelligence Unit has the authority to order the immediate freezing of funds or assets of individuals or legal entities included in:

(a) Security Council lists drawn up pursuant to resolutions on terrorism and terrorist financing;

(b) Security Council lists drawn up pursuant to resolutions on the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The Unit shall inform a judge within 24 hours of ordering the measure, who in the same term shall validate the measure or order its immediate revocation.